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⑤④ **Gas insufflation needle with instrument port.**

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**DE-A- 3 117 946**  
**DE-A- 3 422 597**  
**US-A- 3 459 189**

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## Description

This invention relates to a disposable trochar, and more particularly to a trochar which includes a removable gas insufflation needle which can be used to inflate a body cavity with an inert gas, such as CO<sub>2</sub>. After insufflation with the gas, the needle is removable and an instrument can be inserted in its place for carrying out a medical procedure.

The present invention is an improvement over the Veress Needle which was originally designed for insertion into the chest to collapse a lung in treatment of tuberculosis. Later, when laparoscopy was first introduced to allow surgeons to look into the peritoneal cavity, the needle found new usage in filling the abdominal cavity with carbon dioxide. The Veress Needle comprises an outer cannula which has a needle point for easy penetration of the skin and underlying structures in the abdominal wall. The outer cannula expands into a relatively long needle hub which is used to house a spring mechanism for retraction of an inner cannula. This inner cannula includes a hollow tube having an enclosed end which is rounded to help avoid injury of the intra-abdominal structures. There is a side hole spaced above the distal end of the inner cannula to allow flow of carbon dioxide gas. Thus, when the needle point is pushed through the skin and other structures of the abdominal wall, the inner cannula will retract against the bias of the spring mechanism so that the blunt point of the inner cannula is fully retracted within the inner cannula to allow easy penetration all the way through the abdominal wall. After the abdominal wall is penetrated, the inner, rounded tip, snaps forwardly into the space of the abdominal cavity and pushes underlying movable structures out of the way, such as large or small bowels, omentum or liver. The gas is then delivered to the abdominal cavity via a gas delivery system which is connected to the upper hub or valve section of the Veress Needle by a long plastic delivery tube. This gas creates a space or work area within the abdomen whereby good visualization is provided through a separate laparoscope. Any definitive surgical procedures, such as tubal ligations must be done through a separate opening.

Although the Veress Needle has been a very useful instrument for about fifty years, it has certain drawbacks. It is a complex design and therefore expensive to manufacture. Because of its construction and small parts, the parts can be lost during cleaning and it is virtually impossible to clean the side hole adjacent the blunt tip of the inner cannula, resulting in small pieces of tissue and tissue fluid being transferred from one patient to the next. Also, after repeated use, the point becomes dull. Furthermore, the needle can be dislodged if left in

place during an entire operative procedure and must be reinserted. Also, because of the rigid construction, the sharp end may be driven into the abdomen and cause damage to intra-abdominal contents such as the bowel, liver or major blood vessels if accidentally bumped by the surgeon. Furthermore, the Veress Needle can only be used for gas delivery and is not usable for a port hole for introduction of a laparoscope, operating instruments, cautery devices, laser fiber or other devices. If these devices are used they must be introduced through an additional trochar which creates an additional incision in the patient.

Other instruments have been devised which comprise concentric cannulas for various procedures. None of them provide the advantages of the present invention as will be discussed below. Among these instruments are the following:

U.S. Patent No. 2,630,803 to Baren shows a pneumothoracic needle with spring-loaded inner blunt needle and an outer sharp cannula. The inner blunt needle is hollow and is removable without extracting the cannula from the chest wall.

U.S. Patent No. 4,096,860 to McLaughlin discloses an encatheter incorporating a plastic insertion conduit placed into a blood vessel with a needle. The structure includes an elastomeric sealing flapper or one-way valve that allows insertion of a syringe needle.

U.S. Patent No. 4,424,833 to Spector et al. describes a molded self-sealing gasket assembly through which, for instance, a catheter may be inserted and removed.

U.S. Patent No. 4,535,773 to Yoon shows a safety puncturing instrument and method using a shielding mechanism that is biased to protrude from the distal end of the instrument to shield its sharp, penetrating point after the point has penetrated.

U.S. Patent No. 3,840,008 to Noiles discloses a hypodermic needle for safely injecting fluid into nerve and vessel crowded areas of a patient. The needle has a pointed hollow piercing member slidably mounted about a fluid delivery tube. The delivery tube has a blunt nose with at least one fluid opening near its blunt end, the other end being connected to a conventional syringe. The hollow piercing member is connected to the delivery tube by a finger-operated collapsible bar. The bar is provided with a centrally located groove to facilitate collapse at the moment the operator removes the force of his finger. The blunt nose delivery tube is then free to penetrate the tissue of the patient without endangering nerve or vessel.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a disposable trochar in the form of a gas insufflation needle for insertion through an abdominal wall for the simultaneous introduction of

CO<sub>2</sub> gas and medical instruments for diagnostics and/or treatment which includes a rigid cannula having a cutting edge on the distal end thereof for cutting through the abdominal wall and an enlarged elongated proximate end; a sheath for slidably receiving and holding said cannula during insertion through the abdominal wall and maintaining an opening therethrough after removal of said cannula from said sheath and having an elongated enlarged proximate end whose inner diameter and shape is configured to slidably receive said proximate end of said cannula; a gas supplying tube slidably received within said cannula and having a blunt distal end with at least one lateral opening adjacent thereto and a flared proximate end slidable within said elongated enlarged proximate end of said cannula, said tube being selectively movable from an extended position wherein said blunt end extends beyond said cutting edge, the extension being limited by said flared end, and a retracted position wherein said blunt end does not extend beyond said cutting edge; a cap attached to said elongated enlarged proximate end of said cannula and has an opening therethrough which is aligned with said tube; resilient means within said elongated enlarged proximate end of said cannula extending between said cap and said flared end of said tube urging said tube toward said extended position, characterised by

a hub closure attached to said proximate end of said sheath with a concentric depending sleeve having a longitudinal passageway aligned with said cap opening, said sleeve serving as a stop to position said cannula within said sheath and being removable to remove said cannula and tube and re-attachable for subsequent insertion of a medical instrument through said passageway, opening and sheath.

The cannula and the tube may be removable as a unit and a coil spring can serve as a resilient means and is in the enlarged proximate end of the cannula extending from the flared end of the tube to the cap.

From the foregoing, the advantages of this invention are readily apparent. It is possible to form a very small incision or puncture opening through an abdominal wall with the insufflation needle of the trochar of this invention and use the same opening for inserting appropriate instrumentation for visualization of the internal body site or for conducting a surgical treatment or procedure. Furthermore, it is possible to keep the abdomen distended with gas during the viewing and/or surgical procedure through the same opening through which the instrumentation extends. Thus, discomfort and recovery of the patient is minimized. Also, the trochar is of such simple construction that it is thrown away after one use. Thus, the problems of cleaning and

contamination of one patient to another are eliminated.

Additional advantages will become apparent from the description which follows, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a disposable trochar in the form of an insufflation needle constructed in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section of the insufflation needle of Figure 1, on an enlarged scale;

Figure 3 is a greatly enlarged vertical section, taken along 3-3 of Figure 1 showing the connection of the insufflation needle to a source of CO<sub>2</sub> gas;

Figure 4 is an enlarged cross-section, taken along line 4-4 of Figure 3, showing the diaphragm for providing a gas seal in the instrument port;

Figure 5 is diagrammatical view of a portion of the abdomen showing the positioning of the insufflation needle prior to insertion;

Figure 6 is a view, similar to Figure 5 but showing the beginning of the penetration of the needle through the abdominal wall;

Figure 7 shows the insufflation needle in place within the abdominal cavity; and

Figure 8 shows the insufflation needle in place with the needle replaced by an endoscope.

In accordance with this invention a disposable trochar in the form of a gas insufflation needle N is provided which has an elongated body section B having a distal end for insertion through an abdominal wall into a body cavity and a proximate end having a connector portion C. The trochar has a rigid cannula or needle 10 having a sharp distal edge or end 12 for easy penetration of the skin and underlying structures in the abdominal wall, as will be explained below, and an enlarged proximate end 14. This outer cannula or needle is conveniently made of surgical steel and is approximately 21 mm (0.082 inches) in outside diameter and 152 mm (6 inches) long. The length of the needle can be either longer or shorter, depending upon particular requirements. An inner cannula in the form of a tubular rod 16 is slidably received within needle 10. Its proximate end has a flared portion 18 which limits its movement in the distal direction. The distal end 20 is blunt, being closed and rounded and has a side opening 22 for the passage of a discharging gas, such as CO<sub>2</sub>. A spring 24, in the form of a coil spring, is received in the enlarged end 14 of needle 10 and is held in place by threaded cap 26 having a central opening 28 there-through. The inner cannula or rod 16 is also made of surgical steel.

The above described parts are received in a sheath made of plastic, such as Teflon, having an elongated body portion surrounding needle 10 but

slightly shorter in length than the outer cannula, i.e., about 140 mm (5 1/2 inches) long. Its thickness is on the order of 0.38 mm (0.015 inches). The proximate end of sheath 30 is flared to form a hub 32 for receiving enlarged end 14 of the needle. The hub 32 terminates in an upper rib or flange 34 for receiving a hub closure 36. This hub may be made of polycarbonate and may have a thickness on the order of 0.76 mm (0.030 inches). It is about 22 mm (7/8 inches) in length. The hub closure has a central passageway 38 in communication with central opening 28. At the lower or distal end of passageway 38 is a depending sleeve 40 having a face 41 which bears against cap 26 to hold needle 10 in fixed position within sheath 30. The hub closure 36 also includes a depending peripheral flange 42 having locking means, such as a Luer lock 44 for releasable locking engagement with a mating portion on flange 34. The upper end of hub closure 36 terminates in a neck 46 having a Luer lock 48 at the end thereof.

The connecting portion C includes a connector fixture 50 and a tee 52 spaced therefrom. A conduit 54 extends from connector 50 and tee 52, joining the two together. Gas is supplied as through gas port 56 of tee 54. The other port 60 is an instrument port for the passage of an instrument through sheath 30 after the removal of needle 10. It has a Luer lock fitting 61 for releasably locking an instrument in place, such as an endoscope as will be more fully explained below. Also, port 60 is provided with a diaphragm 62 comprising overlapping membranes, as best seen in Figure 4. As shown, diaphragm 62 has two overlapping membranes, each of which extends more than one-half the distance across the instrument port. Thus, this diaphragm 62 provides a seal against the escape of gas when gas is introduced through gas port 56 via conduit 58 and when an instrument is inserted through port 60 and diaphragm 62, it will tend to conform with the outer periphery of the instrument so as to minimize the leakage of gas therearound.

The insufflation needle of this invention is inserted into the abdomen as illustrated in Figures 5, 6 and 7. To insert the insufflation needle, the blunt end of rod 16 is pressed against the surface of skin 64 and the needle is thrust downwardly against the skin in the direction indicated by arrow 66. This motion causes the rod 16 to be retracted against the force of spring 24 into needle 10. This exposes the sharp edge 12 of needle 10 which pierces the skin 64 and fat 67 as shown in Figure 5. The needle then passes through the peritoneum 68 into the air space 70 formed between the peritoneum and bowel 72. When the needle enters the air space 70, there is no longer any pressure against the blunt end 20 of rod 16 so that it again is extended and protects the bowel from the sharp

edge 12 of needle 10. A gas, such as carbon dioxide, can be introduced through conduit 56 so as to pass through conduit 52 and passageway 38. The gas then passes through central opening 28 in cap 26 and down through rod 16 and out through side opening 22 into the air space. The gas may be introduced at sufficient pressure to distend the abdominal cavity to a considerable extent.

Once this has been accomplished, hub closure 36 is removed from flange 34 of hub 32 whereupon needle 10 and rod 16 can be removed as a unit and thrown away while sheath 30 remains in place. The hub closure is then reattached so that gas can continue to be introduced to the abdomen, as needed. Conveniently, an instrument, such as laser endoscope 74, seen in Figure 8 can be introduced through instrument port 60 and pass through the overlapping edges of diaphragm 62 down through the passageway and space previously occupied by the needle and rod. It includes a spin lock 75 which releasably engages Luer lock 61 to hold the endoscope. The gas can continue to be introduced, as needed and will flow through the space formed between instrument 74 and sheath 30, as shown by arrows 76. Also, one instrument can be removed and another one inserted through the sheath 30, as required. When all procedures are completed, the instrument can be removed. Then the sheath and associated parts can be removed and thrown away.

From the foregoing, the advantages of this invention are readily apparent. A disposable insufflation needle has been provided which can be used to introduce gas into an abdominal cavity to extend the same while at the same time introducing a suitable instrument, all being accomplished through a single incision made by the trochar. Conveniently, the insufflation needle includes a spring loaded rod within a needle which is removable from an outer sheath after the device is inserted in the abdomen. During insertion, the rod is retracted and the needle inserted through the skin whereupon the rod extends under the influence of a spring bias so as to protect the bowel or other organs from the sharp edge of the needle. Then, the rod and needle can be removed together to provide a passageway for other instrumentation for running appropriate procedures and/or operations on the patient. At the same time gas can continue to be introduced through the sheath around the instrument.

## Claims

1. A disposable trochar in the form of a gas insufflation needle (N) for insertion through an abdominal wall for the simultaneous introduction of CO<sub>2</sub> gas and medical instruments for diagnostics and/or treatment which includes a

rigid cannula (10) having a cutting edge (12) on the distal end thereof for cutting through the abdominal wall and an enlarged elongated proximate end (14); a sheath (30) for slidably receiving and holding said cannula (10) during insertion through the abdominal wall and maintaining an opening therethrough after removal of said cannula (10) from said sheath (30) and having an elongated enlarged proximate end forming a hub (32) whose inner diameter and shape is configured to slidably receive said proximate end (14) of said cannula (10); a gas supplying tube (16) slidably received within said cannula (10) and having a blunt distal end (20) with at least one lateral opening (22) adjacent thereto and a flared proximate end (18) slidable within said elongated enlarged proximate end (14) of said cannula (10), said tube (16) being selectively movable from an extended position wherein said blunt end (20) extends beyond said cutting edge (12), the extension being limited by said flared end (18), and a retracted position wherein said blunt end (20) does not extend beyond said cutting edge (12); a cap (26) attached to said elongated enlarged proximate end (14) of said cannula (10) and has an opening (28) therethrough which is aligned with said tube (16); resilient means (24) within said elongated enlarged proximate end (14) of said cannula (10) extending between said cap (26) and said flared end (18) of said tube (16) urging said tube (16) toward said extended position, characterised by

a hub closure (36) attached to said proximate end (32) of said sheath (30) with a concentric depending sleeve (40) having a longitudinal passageway (38) aligned with said cap opening (28), said sleeve (40) serving as a stop to position said cannula (10) within said sheath (30) and said hub closure (36) being removable to remove said cannula (10) and tube (16) and re-attachable for subsequent insertion of a medical instrument through said passageway (38), opening (28) and sheath (30).

2. Apparatus, as claimed in claim 1, wherein: said cannula (10) and said tube (16) are removable as a unit.
3. Apparatus, as claimed in claim 1, wherein said resilient means (24) in said enlarged proximate end (14) of said cannula (10) extending from said flared end (18) of said tube (16) to said cap (26) comprises: a coil spring.

## Patentansprüche

1. Wegwerf-Trokar in der Form einer Gaseinblasnadel, die zur gleichzeitigen Einleitung von CO<sub>2</sub>-Gas und medizinischen Instrumenten zur Diagnose und/oder Behandlung durch eine Bauchdecke eingeführt wird, der eine starre Kanüle mit einer Schneidkante am vorderen Ende derselben zum Schneiden durch die Bauchdecke und einem vergrößerten, länglichen hinteren Ende enthält; eine Hülle, die die Kanüle während des Einführens durch die Bauchdecke verschiebbar aufnimmt und hält und nach der Entfernung der Kanüle aus der Hülle eine Öffnung durch selbige aufrechterhält und ein längliches, vergrößertes hinteres Ende hat, dessen Innendurchmesser und Form so gestaltet ist, daß es das hintere Ende der Kanüle aufnimmt; eine Gaszufuhrrohr, die verschiebbar in der Kanüle aufgenommen wird und ein stumpfes vorderes Ende mit wenigstens einer daran angrenzenden seitlichen Öffnung sowie ein aufgeweitetes hinteres Ende hat, das im länglichen, vergrößerten hinteren Ende der Kanüle verschiebbar ist, wobei die Röhre wahlweise von einer ausgezogenen Stellung, in der das stumpfe Ende über die Schneidkante hinausragt, wobei das Ausziehen durch das aufgeweitete Ende beschränkt wird, in eine eingezogene Stellung bewegt werden kann, in der das stumpfe Ende nicht über die Schneidkante hinausragt; eine Kappe, die am länglichen, vergrößerten hinteren Ende der Kanüle angebracht ist und eine Öffnung durch selbige aufweist, die mit der Röhre fluchtend ist; eine elastische Einrichtung in dem länglichen, vergrößerten hinteren Ende der Kanüle, die sich zwischen der Kappe und dem aufgeweiteten Ende der Röhre erstreckt und die Röhre in die ausgezogene Stellung drückt, **gekennzeichnet durch** einen an dem hinteren Ende der Hülle angebrachten Nabenverschluß mit einer konzentrischen, nach unten ragenden Manschette mit einem Längsdurchlaß, der mit der Kappenöffnung fluchtend ist, wobei die Manschette als Anschlag zur Positionierung der Kanüle in der Hülle dient und entfernt werden kann, um die Kanüle und die Röhre zu entfernen, und die für die anschließende Einführung eines medizinischen Instruments durch den Durchlaß, die Öffnung und die Hülle wieder angebracht werden kann.
2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei: die Kanüle (10) und die Röhre (16) als eine Einheit entfernt werden können.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die elastische Einrichtung (24) in dem vergrößerten hinteren Ende (14) der Kanüle (10), die sich vom aufgeweiteten Ende (18) der Röhre (16) zu der Kappe (26) erstreckt, umfaßt: eine Spiralfeder.

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## Revendications

1. Trocart jetable sous forme d'une aiguille d'insufflation de gaz (N) destinée à être insérée dans la paroi abdominale pour l'introduction simultanée de CO<sub>2</sub> gazeux et d'instruments médicaux en vue d'un diagnostic et/ou d'un traitement, qui comprend une canule rigide (10) présentant à son extrémité distale un bord coupant (12) pour couper dans la paroi abdominale et une extrémité proximale élargie allongée (14), une gaine (30) destinée à recevoir à coulissement et à maintenir ladite canule (10) pendant l'insertion dans la paroi abdominale et à maintenir une ouverture dans celle-ci après le retrait de la canule (10) de ladite gaine (30) et ayant une extrémité proximale élargie allongée (32) formant une tulipe dont le diamètre interne et la forme sont configurés pour recevoir à coulissement ladite extrémité proximale (14) de ladite canule (10), un tube d'apport de gaz (16) reçu à coulissement dans ladite canule (10) et ayant une extrémité distale émoussée (20) ainsi qu'au moins une ouverture latérale (22) adjacente à celle-ci et une extrémité proximale évasée (18) capable de coulisser dans ladite extrémité proximale élargie allongée (14) de ladite canule (10), ledit tube (16) étant déplaçable sélectivement d'une position d'extension dans laquelle ladite extrémité émoussée (20) s'étend au-delà dudit bord coupant (12), l'extension étant limitée par ladite extrémité évasée (18), à une position de retrait dans laquelle ladite extrémité émoussée (20) ne s'étend pas au-delà dudit bord coupant (12), un bouchon (26) fixé à ladite extrémité proximale élargie allongée (14) de ladite canule (10) qui est traversé par une ouverture (28) qui est alignée avec ledit tube (16), un dispositif élastique (24) dans ladite extrémité proximale élargie allongée (14) de ladite canule (10), qui s'étend entre ledit bouchon (26) et ladite extrémité évasée (18) dudit tube (16) en poussant ledit tube (16) en direction de ladite position d'extension, caractérisé par un dispositif de fermeture de tulipe (36) fixé à ladite extrémité proximale (32) de ladite gaine (30) et comportant un manchon pendant concentrique (40) ayant un passage longitudinal (38) aligné avec ladite ouverture (28) du bouchon, ledit manchon (40) servant d'arrêt pour positionner ladite canule (10) dans ladite gaine (30) et ledit

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dispositif de fermeture de tulipe (36) étant amovible pour retirer ladite canule (10) et le tube (16) et étant refixable pour l'insertion subséquente d'un instrument médical par ledit passage (38), ladite ouverture (28) et ladite gaine (30).

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite canule (10) et ledit tube (16) peuvent être retirés sous forme d'une unité.
3. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit dispositif élastique (24) situé dans ladite extrémité proximale élargie (14) de ladite canule (10) qui s'étend entre ladite extrémité évasée (18) dudit tube (16) et ledit bouchon (26) comprend un ressort à boudin.

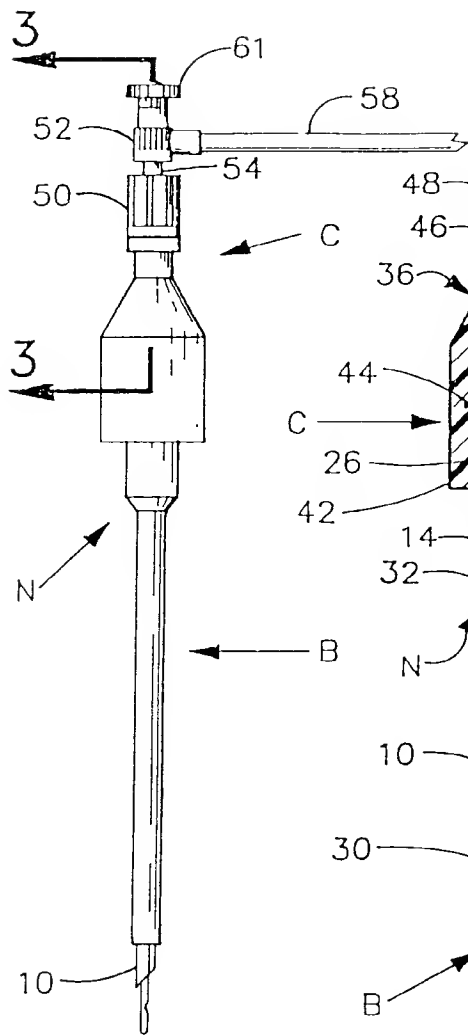


FIG. 1

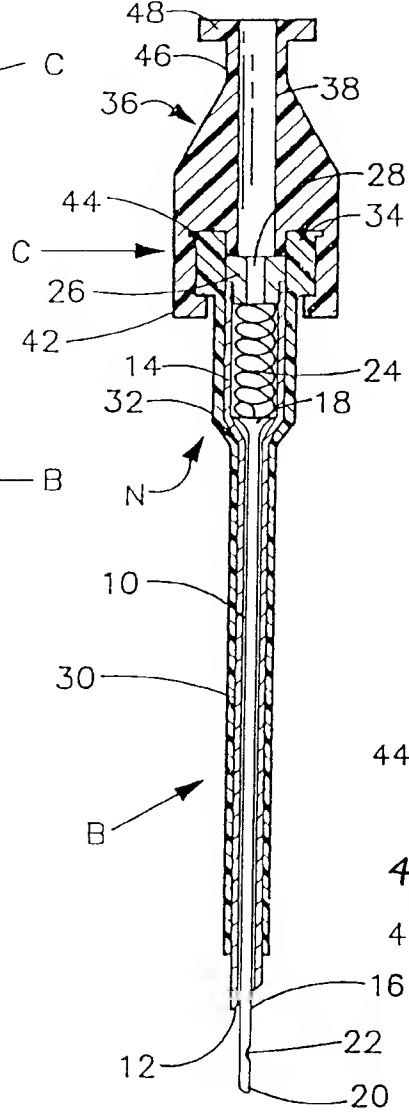


FIG. 2

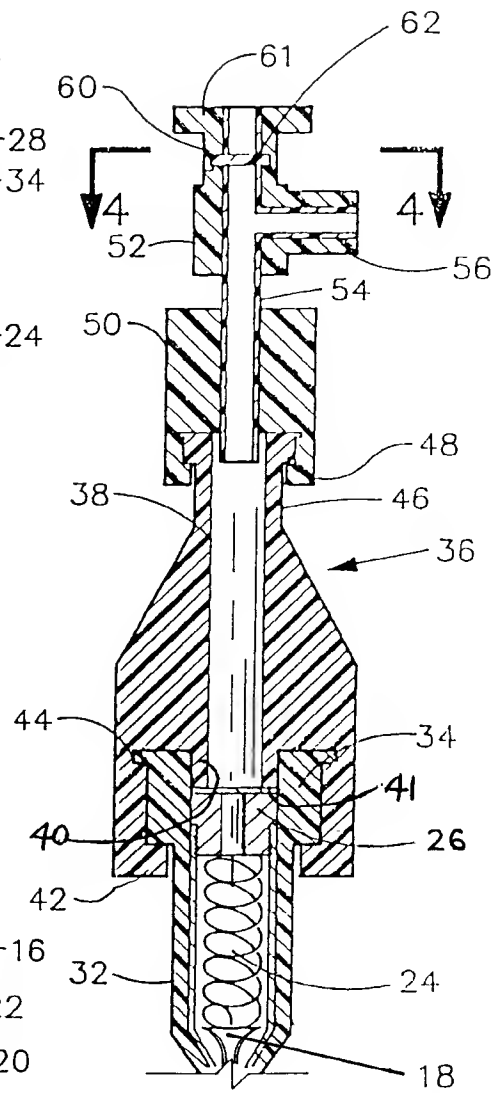


FIG. 3

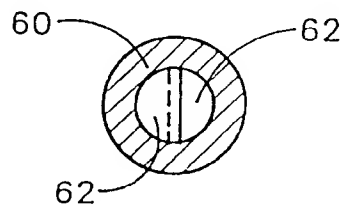


FIG. 4

